

Howland Wood - Curatorial

ANS Publicity

1915-1920

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↳ Publicity

Ca 1917

Army - Navy Exhibitions

27 January 1915

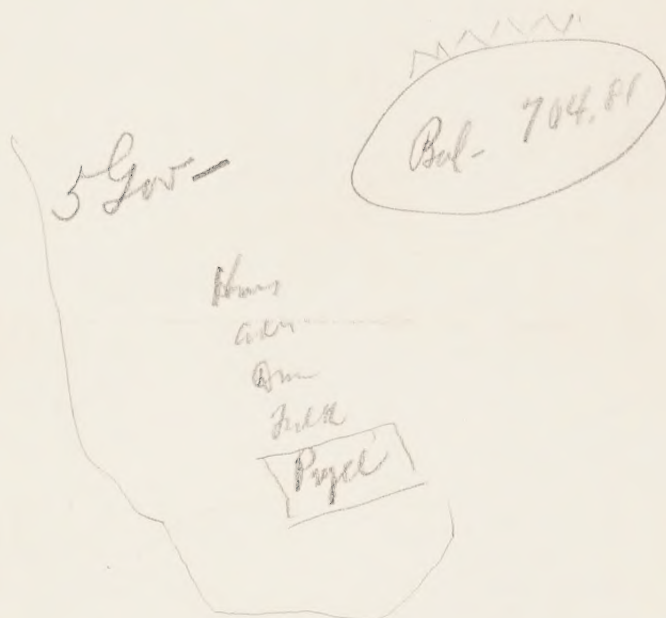
I will remind Mr. Drowne
that the Evening Sun & other news
papers publish calendars of museums
in which this Museum does not
appear

A. D. Savage

Mr. Woodin

will look into.

Do we elect Hon Gov - Payer -
Gov - } saltus
newel



Reports Gen Soc - } Reilly
" Ins Res - }

Report of the Committee on Publicity

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society

As there ^{have} ~~has~~ been no large exhibitions held by the Society during the past year, there has been little ~~call~~ ^{chance} for much publicity.

Notices of the various changes of exhibitions and of our meetings have been sent to the papers and reports of these meetings and exhibitions have been supplied to the different numismatic magazines. Write-ups have been either furnished or information supplied, to several guides to New York, both for regular sale and special conventions that have been held here.

Individual efforts by some of our Members has also given the Society publicity in news items, books etc. Indirect advertisements ~~have~~ increased somewhat; such as credit to the Society for the right of reproducing some of our coins, medals, decorations, etc. In other words, service has been extended in every direction where ever possible, or advisable.

This committee fails to see where any benefit is derived by having this work in the hands of a Committee ~~has~~ all of this publicity work is furnished by the Society's officers in the regular course of their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

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N.Y. Times

Nov 13 1891

Mr. Frank W. Crane

+ A	City Editor,	Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.	—
+ B	" "	Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.	— <
	✗ Mr. Ames,	The Associated Press. New York City.	
- A	City Editor,	New York American	" —
B	" "	Evening Mail.	" —
+ C	" "	Evening Post.	" —
+ A	" "	Evening Sun.	" —
B	" "	Evening Telegram.	" —
+ A	Mr. F. W. Eddy	New York World.	" —
+ B	City Editor	The Globe.	" —
+ C	" "	The New York Herald.	" —
- C	" "	Jersey City Journal, Jersey City, N. J.	" X
C	" "	Morning Telegraph, New York City.	
- C	" "	New York Press, New York City.	—
C	" "	New York Staats Zeitung, New York City.	—
+ A	" "	New York Times, New York City.	Mr Robinson —
+ A	" "	Newark Evening News, Newark, N. J.	
+ B	Mr. John D. Eells,	New York Tribune, New York City.	—
+ C	Mr. Franklin Clarkin,	⁶⁵⁴ 201 West ¹⁶¹ 81st., New York City.	(Boston Transcript)
	✗ Elizabeth Daily Journal,	Elizabeth, N. J.	City Editor (Lund to Mr. Belden)
	✗ Mr. Ralphs,	Geographical Society.	

Mr. William B. Stoddard , Dramatic Writer, Tribune B~~o~~ilding,
Room 1511, New York.

Daily attractions 303 Fifth Ave
Dove News Service 231 W 11th

Sent to 18 papers - June 3

During these times of strife when we have been constantly hearing of medals and decorations awarded for brave deeds in battle, it comes as a relief to hear of medals being given for just the opposite, that is, refraining from war and strife.

Few people probably know that this country has been in the habit of giving from time to time, Peace Medals to our American Indians. The custom dates back to early Colonial times, when Cecil Calvert, in 1632 or thereabout, gave large silver medals to friendly Indians with the probable hope that they would keep the Peace.. English and French kings were also accustomed to bestow large medals, for the most part silver, on Indian Chiefs and men of importance in the tribe, after peace treaties or in token of gratitude for their friendship.

The United States, shortly after its independence, followed the same precedent. The American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th Street, has placed on public view, probably the largest collection in existence of Indian Peace Medals issued by our various Presidents.. The series began with ~~the~~ large oval silver plate measuring 5 by 7 inches, given by Washington to certain Indian chiefs.. The different presidents since then have issued medals, in from one to three sizes, all to our eyes, large and showy, for the Indian loves ornamentation and these silver discs naturally appeal to him. On one side is the delineation of the President awarding the medal, for the "Great White Father" should be held in proper respect by his Indian wards. The reverse, from John Adams to Zachary Taylor, consists of the hand of a soldier clasping the hand of an Indian, above a tomahawk and calumet crossed, inscription PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP..

Millard Fillmore adopted a new reverse, a pioneer and an Indian standing facing each other, with the U. S. flag as a background and the inscription LABOR VIRTUE HONOR. This reverse was also used on the medals of Franklin Pierce.

The reverse of the medals of James Buchanan and Abraham Lincoln bears an inner circle within which is a representation of an Indian plowing, and outside of which is one Indian relieving another of his scalp, also the symbols of war and peace.

The reverse of the medal of Andrew Johnson represents America and an Indian chief clasping hands in front of a monument surmounted by a bust of Washington, and bearing the word PEACE.

Grant issued a medal entirely different in appearance, and with many symbols of prosperity and peace.

The medals of Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison are oval in shape and depict on the reverse a pioneer and an Indian in amicable conversation.. There is also a round medal of Benjamin Harrison showing scenes from the life of the Indian and the farmer..

The oval medals of the five presidents last mentioned are lacking in the collection, which contains the round medal of Benjamin Harrison and from one to three medals of each of the other presidents.. They vary from two to three inches in diameter and each one has been actually owned and worn by an Indian and some have been preserved through several generations..

Mr. Wood spoke of some coins especially interesting on account of their odd shapes. Most of these coins are derived from ingots either rectangular or cylindrical in shape. Many of these are pounded into such forms as the spherical ticals of Siam, and the even more interesting shapes used in the Lao states. Other forms were long bars either used in their entirety or cut into varying lengths according to their denomination. Other ingots used in towns along the Mekong River have the shape of canoes. Another form of money is made from wire. Some show the original wire shape, slightly flattened out in places for the inscription. Others are flattened out so that the original semblance of the wire is lost. Other shapes were in the form of rings. Other marked features were certain Burmese coins probably derived from some shell.

In recognition of the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Prince Bismarck, The American Numismatic Society, at 156th Street and Broadway, have placed on public view, various medals showing the portrait of the "Iron Chancellor".

Most of these medals are by well-known German artists, and depict him at different periods of his long and eventful life.

The museum is open to the public every day and Tuesday afternoon.

We hear so much about the Prussian Iron Cross being awarded to German soldiers and sailors during the present war, that it might be of interest to see just what this cross looks like.

The accompanying illustration is from the first one of these crosses to reach this country, and be placed on public view.

It was recently obtained by The American Numismatic Society, and may be seen any day from ten to five o'clock, and on Sunday afternoons in the Society's museum, Broadway at 156th Street, Manhattan.

The Iron Cross was established as a reward for valor, by Frederick William III, King of Prussia, for the war with Napoleon, and bears his initials and the date 1813. At the time of the Franco-Prussian war it revived. The crosses are similar to the earlier ones, with the addition of the initial W for William I, and the date 1870, on the other side. Those of the present war are the same with the date 1914 substituted for 1870. The two older varieties are also on exhibition.

Sent to the Papers. May 28 1915

Sent to the following newspapers:-

New York American

New York Evening Post

The Globe

New York Press

N. Y. Staats Zeitung

New York Times

New York World

New York Tribune

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Christian Science Monitor

N. Y. Sun

New York Herald

~~Owing to the frequent mention of Poland during the past year, where the~~
~~lines of battle have swept back and forth, leaving the land desolated and~~
~~almost in ruins, the Society's collection of Polish medals have been placed~~
~~on view.~~

These metallic mementoes show the more glorious side of Polish history,
but a careful examination of the different pieces bring forward in a striking
manner, that Poland ^{has always been} ~~was~~ a battlefield

^{April} 160 medals are shown beginning from the time of Sigismund I 1506-1548
down to the end of the Polish Kingdom, a little over a century ago. Most
of the medals are silver and many of them are large in size. The majority
are very finely executed by such well-known artists of the time as Sebastian
Dadler, Hoehn, Kittel, Smeltzing, Hautsch, Groskurt, Wermuth, Holthaeusser
and Loos.

Many of the pieces are simply one mass of detail portraying whole battle
scenes, or often times in the case of those medals issued by the city of
Danzig, covered with a panoramic view of the city. The portraits of the
different rulers make a gallery in themselves. The medals referring to
Treaties of Peace form a large portion of the whole. Especially interest-
ing, are those commemorating the peace of Oliva in 1660 between Poland,
Sweden, Brandenburg and Austria. One of these pieces portrays a wheat field
that has been sown over a battle field covering up the various implements of
war such as muskets, armor, helmets, halberds etc., showing how soon the
physical scars of war are effaced.

The medals of John Sobieski form an especially interesting group. These
include a large number of pieces commemorating the Relief of Vienna in 1683

while besieged by the Turks. The last Polish King, Stanilaus Augustus is represented largely by award medals and pieces commemorating him as a patron of the arts and sciences. Polish celebrities are well represented by a large number of personal medals, most of them bearing portraits of

Wm. W. ...

~~Q. ...~~
~~...~~
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Sample



THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
BROADWAY, BETWEEN 155TH AND 156TH STREETS
NEW YORK

October 11th, 1917.

City Editor,
New York American.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing some material describing the medal recently issued by The American Numismatic Society to commemorate the declaration of war by the United States, and the exhibition arranged in connection therewith. You will note that the subject of this exhibition is the eagle on coins and medals from the earliest times to the present day.

Please make clear that anything you may publish that this medal is no longer for sale. It was offered to our members only and the subscription closed September 29th. Even our members can no longer obtain copies.

We consider the date of the declaration of war which appears on the medal as sufficiently explanatory of its purpose. The date will become more significant as we look back on it. Our effort was to symbolize the spirit which characterizes the entry of our country into the world war.

Should you desire to prepare a Sunday supplement article, we will gladly place at the disposal of your photographer such of the pieces in the exhibition described as he may select..

Please note that the medal is copyrighted, and make specific mention that it is reproduced by permission.

With kind regards to all
With cordial thanks for any consideration you may feel warranted in giving our medal, I am,

Yours, etc. *[Signature]*

Secretary.

American Numismatic

The Society has just received from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus the gift of probably its rarest coin. This is the famous Confederate half dollar of which but four were made, and to-day but two only are known. The piece shown here was the first one that came to light. It came to New York some time in the seventy's. The history of this rare coinage is as follows:-

In the early days of the Civil War when the Confederates took New Orleans they seized all Government property which included the United States Mint located in that city. What coins there were on hand of course were used. The silver bullion was also minted into United States coins with the existing dies then there. The question then came up for a distinctive coinage for the Confederacy. A die was made for the reverse of the fifty cent piece showing a Confederate shield and the legend CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. The obverse side of the old U. S. half dollar showing a seated figure of Liberty surrounded by thirteen stars, dated 1861, was to be used in conjunction with the new die.

Four pieces only were struck, probably to submit to the high officials. No more pieces were ever struck as the supply of bullion had run out, and during the life of the Confederacy no sufficient amount of bullion was ever obtained to strike any silver coins.

Just now every organization in this country is trying to find a way of serving the nation. That the American Numismatic Society can do this without going far out of its field is a cause for congratulation. Symbolism plays a large part in numismatics - what could be more fitting than that this Society should prepare and display an exhibition which will enable the public to recognize and identify the insignia on the uniforms of our men. Hat-cords, chevrons, shoulder marks and badges - all have their significance. The purpose of the exhibition is making that significance known.

Perhaps the most striking features of the display are the caps and sleeves of naval officers of flag rank. These are elaborately ornamented with gold lace and embroidery. The collar devices and shoulder marks of the commissioned and warrant officers make a very attractive display with their different symbols, and with the bright colored insets of the different staff officers the exhibit is still further enhanced. There are several cases in which are shown the numerous chevrons which indicate the rating and branch of service of enlisted men, and petty officers of the navy. Everything from the crescent of the ship's cook to the star of the master-at-arms is here. The display of the devices in use in the Marine Corps is equally interesting.

The completeness of the exhibit for the Navy is rivalled by that of the Army. Hat cords and shoulder marks, and collar devices - everything by which each man, from the private to the Lieutenant-General, may be distinguished is included.

Many forms of activity are now called into the service of a modern army in sufficient force to demand separate organization. We are already familiar with Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, and Engineers but we are not as well acquainted with the tank and chemical corps

the trench mortar and machine gun corporals, the interpreters' corps and the military police, the special markings for all of which are shown. Here are also the devices worn by the men and officers of the aviation service, army, navy and marine corps, including both the balloon and observer groups. Where formerly the caducous of the medical corps was sufficient and all-embracing, there are now separate devices for the dental corps, veterinary corps, sanitary corps, and army nurses corps. Two underlying principles are apparent between the army and navy uniforms. Those of the army are sombre, based on protective or defensive coloration as the men are targets, while the navy uniforms still remain of blue or white with gaudy markings as the ship, not the man is the target. The marine corps comes under both categories, the ship marine wears the blue while the shore marine wears forestry green and khaki.

Last, though not least, come the badges and ribands:

Here there is an admirable opportunity for comparison with those of other countries, in which the collection of the American Numismatic Society is so rich. And if we have a specimen of the new medal of honor, as has been promised, to place beside the valor-medals of our allies, we may feel sure that this exhibition will not lack in interest for either the civilian or the enlisted man.

The exhibition of devices and identification marks worn on the uniforms of our fighting men now at the Museum of The American Numismatic Society, Broadway near 156th Street, supplies a very decided and long felt want. The growth of our armed forces with their many ramifications has brought a multitude of new markings for denoting the different ranks and branches of the service.

The general public, in peacetimes, have bothered themselves very little over learning even the ordinary devices indicating rank or kind of service of our soldiers, sailors and marines. Many people are now absolutely bewildered, and for the most part cannot tell a first class private from a commissioned officer. The present exhibition is primarily to acquaint people with all these distinctive marks. It is not necessary to show the entire uniform. The hats or hat cords and the collar, shoulder and sleeve ornaments form the chief clues for identification. All of these details are shown with explanatory labels.

A few minutes at the exhibition shows two different underlying principles separating the insignia and uniforms of the army from those of the navy. Everything pertaining to the land forces is dull and sombre of hue. The men themselves are the targets for the enemy's bullets. The navy on the other hand does not have to consider defensive coloration in the uniforms of its men. The ship is the target. Consequently the old navy blue or dazzling white with the grade markings of gold or red, predominate with our sea fighters.

In one exhibition are the various caps and sleeve markings of the officers of the navy. Other cases show the collar and shoulder insignia, pointing out the difference between a line officer and a staff officer so that one may easily distinguish the navigating officer of a ship from the Paymaster or the Surgeon.

The Marine Corps group is especially attractive. Here is shown one of the steel trench helmets like those worn by these gallant fighters at Chateau Thierry and Belleau Woods. Their various caps, symbols and devices are all on view, whether of the ship marine with his blue uniform or the shore marine clad in forestry green.

The olive drab of the army occupies the most space. Overseas caps, sleeve markings, and collar devices of the officer and enlisted man are displayed in their completeness. Here are the devices of the tank corps who "treat 'em rough", the chemical corps who will get in their deadly work soon, the aviators and observers as well as all the other departments. The chevrons of the enlisted men do not appear especially bright but another case showing the vari-colored hat cords makes up for any soberness in the former. The brassards or arm bands worn by special organizations, such as our telephone girls in foreign service, stretcher bearers, trench cleaners and military police also help to give a touch of color to the exhibition.

Another interesting group is formed by the devices and badges worn by the various auxiliaries that look after the welfare of our men - the I. O. O. F., Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, and Hebrew Welfare workers.

The rewards given to our men, such as the Medal of Honor, the new Distinguished Service Cross as well as the various campaign badges with their bright colored ribbons are all here too.

The exhibition is free to the public between the hours of ten and five on week days, and one to five on Sundays, and will be continued for three or four months.

The American Numismatic Society has arranged a special exhibition at its museum in order that the public may see at least seven displays of coins throughout the city. *for Coin Week* *N 153 K 51 and R 100 100*

The purpose is to give a bird's-eye view of the art of coinage in its entirety from its inception, 800 B.C., to the present day. A number of museums have been so arranged to show the art of coinage by the centuries from the beginning up to our own time. Consequently, one can easily trace the first crude attempts, the perfection of the ancient coinage in the Fourth and Third Centuries, B.C., and the gradual decline in the late Roman Empire. The Dark Ages are well exemplified by the poor and mediocre coinage, and one can trace the gradual improvement from the time of Charlemagne through the ensuing centuries. The beautiful coins of the Renaissance and the present day conceptions of art are vividly shown.

Other exhibits show coin scales and weights, because until recent years nearly every piece of gold and most pieces of silver were weighed. Aboriginal forms of money in various parts of the world, such as crude iron, spits and bracelets from Africa, shells from the East, and various forms from our own country. Other coins show contrasts in numismatics - large silver coins of several inches in diameter, and small specks not larger than the end of a pencil; thick coins as pieces of metal as thin as paper; *odd* shaped coins, square, octagonal; long bars and crude lumps of stamped metal. Coins in all metals as well as porcelain and glass are on view. The largest coin displayed weighs 31 lbs.; examples of paper money are shown from fifty billion *marks* down. Substitutes for money used in Europe during the war occupy one case, and show the extreme to which the various na-

things were placed in order to provide a circulating medium. Small pieces of cardboard made by the blue-print process; stamps wrapped in transparent paper, and scraps of paper with a rubber stamp and a promise to pay.

Another case shows the interesting post-war coins of some of the European countries where formerly gold and silver was used, now only the baser metals, such as nickel, zinc, aluminum, iron, etc..

The extraordinary coins in use a hundred years ago in the West Indies, afford a curious insight into the expedients to which certain Governments have been driven to ~~supply~~ provide a coinage. These pieces were originally Spanish coins cut into every conceivable shape or with large holes of various forms punched into them. Both parts being used - that is, the ring as well as the piece cut out.

Decorations of all the countries of the world are also shown; and two decorations worn by the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria, recently acquired, are now on view.

The Museum is open to the public from 10 to 5 o'clock during Coin Week.

THE MUSEUM OF THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Museum of The American Numismatic Society ,one of the group of museums located on Broadway between West 155th and 156th Streets is a storehouse of interest and information for the student of history as well as for the lover of art. Not only can one see and study the coins and medals of all ages and countries but the decorations and insignia of the different nations form one of the decided attractions of the Museum. The modern medals ,the product of the best sculptors of modern times ,both here and abroad are shown in the large wall cases on the four sides of the exhibition room. The student of art can here compare the delicate renderings in low relief ,one with another and study the various expressions and interpretations of the different artists.

The war medals decorations and insignia are shown in special cases and have always attracted much interest from the casual observer on account of the bright colored ribbons and beautiful ~~enamel~~ enamel work. But this part of the collection has had much more appeal to the visitor since the war since so many of our men have been decorated by foreign governments and since our own war medals have become better known. ^{displayed} Prominently are our own Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Service Cross and Congressional Medal of Honor, for both Navy and Army. The latter medal is one of the world's highest award for bravery. Also is shown specimens of the British Victoria Cross. One of these examples is of especial interest as it is the only Victoria Cross ever ~~given~~ awarded for service on the American Continent, having been given to Private Timothy O'Hea for bravery in putting out a fire on an ammunition train running out of Montreal in 1866 during the Fenian Raid. Of the Orders of Knighthood and Chivalry the British Order of the Garter with its large enamelled St. George killing the dragon and its gold embroidered garter. is of the utmost interest though it divides attention quite largely with the Danish Order of

the Elephant with its large enamelled white elephant suspended from a light blue ribbon.

Another collection of medals less known but equally interesting is the series known as the Indian Peace Medals. These first given by the English and the French in Colonial day to friendly Indians, generally on the conclusion of a peace treaty have been continued by our own government. For the most part these medals are of silver and of large size the most spectacular being those given presented during the presidency of Washington? These are large oval engraved pieces some measuring seven inches high. In the early days several of the large fur companies presented medals as well. Of interest to New York is the silver medal presented to Indians by the American Fur Company bearing the portrait of its founder John Jacob Astor.

The flat cases throughout the Museum are devoted to exhibitions of coins and historical medals. But a small part of the collection can be shown at one time but the practice is made to show a representative series or pieces of topical interest. The visitor may see the beautiful coins of ancient Greece, unrivalled in their charm and exquisite taste. Here also may be seen the historic coins of Ancient Rome with their masterful portraits of Emperors, as well as the crude and unpretentious coins of the middle ages. These unassuming pieces are not without interest as here may be a coin of Charlemagne or Haroun alRashid of Bagdad. Also one can see the coinages of the kings of England or France, the crude pieces struck by the Spaniards in South America in the early days, or our own first coinage, pieces struck in Ireland or Haiti or even odd and curious coins from the heart of Africa or far away China. One of the most interesting bits of money is a large copper slab, 14 by 24 inches in size and weighing 31 pounds used in Sweden in the Seventeenth Century.

Students of the subject wishing to see pieces not on exhibition should make their wants known to the Curator

MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

SOCIETY

The Museum of The American Numismatic Society, one of the group of museums located on Broadway between West 155 and 156th Streets, is a storehouse of interest and information for the student of history ^{lover} or of art. It contains a large collection of the coins of all countries and all ages, being particularly strong in the coinages of the Far East. One coin of special interest ^{is} a Swedish Eight Daler piece. This is one of a series of copper coins in different denominations from one to ten dalers or dollars issued in Sweden between the middle of the 17th ~~cent~~ to the middle of the 18th century, which are notable as being the largest coins in the world. The eight daler piece mentioned is about 14 inches by 24 inches in size and weighs 31 pounds. Other coins worth of notice are the early colonial pieces of America such as the Pine Tree Shillings or the curious spade and razor shaped coins of ancient China.

There is also upon exhibition a magnificent collection of the work of modern medallic artists, both American and foreign. A part of the collection which appeals to the visitor at the present time is that devoted to military medals, decorations and badges of the European orders of Chivalry. The attention of Americans has recently been turned to these things by our experiences in the late war, and by the fact that many of our distinguished men have received foreign awards in recognition of their services. Among these, perhaps the outstanding pieces are ~~the two famous medals~~ the two famous medals awarded for personal bravery - the United States Congressional Medal of Honor and the English Victoria Cross. Actual examples of both these pieces are to be seen and the specimen of the Victoria Cross shown has an added interest since it is the only Victoria Cross awarded for service on the American Continent, it having been given to Private

Timothy O'Hea for bravery during a fire in an ammunition train at Montreal in 1866. A recent addition to this part of the Museum's collection is an English General Service medal with a clasp showing to have been given for service in the battle of Fort Detroit during the "War of 1812". Also included in this portion of the ~~Mu~~ exhibits is the insignia of the British Order of the Garter, ^{one of} ~~by far~~ the most ^{important} Orders of Knighthood in the world, and the insignia of many of the other European Chivalric Orders only less important than the Garter.

Not exactly military decorations but perhaps of almost equal interest with them, is the collection of Indian Peace Medals. From the earliest Colonial days until comparatively recently, it had been the custom of the government, English French or American, to give to Indian ~~Chairs~~ Chiefs large silver medals upon the conclusion of a treaty of peace. The Museum's collection of these medals is unusually large and interesting. It includes not only medals given King George II and King George III of England ~~but~~ during the Colonial period but also medals given the American Presidents from George Washington to Benjamin Harrison. In addition to these official medals an extremely important piece is the medal given by John Jacob Astor the first President of the American Fur Trading Company, to an Indian Chief with whom his company had entered in commercial ~~interexxx~~ agreement.